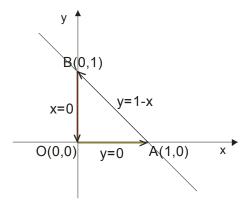
KRIVOLINIJSKI INTEGRALI – ZADACI (II DEO)

Krivolinijski integrali druge vrste

1. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{c} \left(-\frac{y}{x+y}\right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right) dy$ ako je c kontura trougla koji obrazuje prava x+y=1 sa koordinatnim osama.

Rešenje:

Pogledajmo najpre sliku:



Pošto krivolinijski integral II vrste zavisi od putanje integracije, moramo raditi u smeru suprotnom od smera kazaljke na satu.

I ovde ćemo uočiti tri dela.

OA (Od tačke O(0,0) do tačke A(1,0))

Ovde se radi o pravoj y = 0 (x osa) pa je tu vrednost integrala očigledno 0

 $\underline{\mathbf{AB}}$ (Od tačke A(1,0) do tačke B(0,1))

Možemo ga rešavati po x ili po y. Mi ćemo vam pokazati obe situacije, samo pazite jer formulice nisu iste!

Ako radimo po x.

Ako je kriva c zadata u ravni y=y(x) i $a \le x \le b$ tada je:

$$\int_{c} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} [P(x, y(x)) + Q(x, y(x))y_{x}] dx$$

Ovde je očigledno $1 \le x \le 0$ i još je $y = 1 - x \rightarrow y = -1$, pa imamo:

$$\int_{AB} \left(-\frac{y}{x+y} \right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{x+y} \right) dy =$$

$$\int_{AB} \left(-\frac{1-x}{x+1-x} + \frac{x}{x+1-x} \cdot (-1) \right) dx = \int_{1}^{0} (-1+x-x) dx = -1 \cdot \int_{1}^{0} dx = -1(0-1) = 1$$

Ako radimo po y.

Ako je kriva zadata u ravni x=x(y) i $m \le y \le n$ tada je :

$$\int_{c} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{m}^{n} [P(x(y), y)x_{y}^{'} + Q(x(y), y)] dy$$

Ovde je očigledno $0 \le y \le 1$ i još je $x = 1 - y \rightarrow x = -1$, pa imamo:

$$\int_{AB} \left(-\frac{y}{x+y} \right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{x+y} \right) dy =$$

$$\int_{AB} \left(-\frac{y}{1-y+y} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1-y}{1+y-y} \right) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (y+1-y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} dy = 1$$

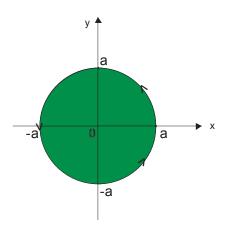
<u>BO</u>

U pitanju je sada prava x = 0 (y osa) pa je vrednost integrala i ovde očigledno 0.

Konačno rešenje je dakle 1.

2. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_c x^3 dy - y^3 dx$ ako je c kontura kruga $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

Rešenje:



Uzmemo da je: $x = a \cos t$ i $y = a \sin t$. Ovo očigledno zadovoljava da je $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

$$x = a \cos t \rightarrow x' = -a \sin t$$

 $y = a \sin t \rightarrow y' = a \cos t$ i $0 \le t \le 2\pi$ jer obilazimo ceo krug.

Koristimo formulu:

$$\int_{c} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{1}} [P(x(t), y(t))x_{t}] + Q(x(t), y(t))y_{t}] dt$$

$$\int_{c} x^{3} dy - y^{3} dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} ((a\cos t)^{3} \cdot a\cos t - (a\sin t)^{3} \cdot (-a\sin t)) dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{4}\cos^{4} t + a^{4}\sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\cos^{4} t + \cos^{4} t) dt = a^{$$

Ove integrale možemo rešavati na više načina, al mislimo da je najbolje da iskoristimo trigonometrijske formulice:

vratimo se u zadatak:

$$a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\cos^{4} t + \sin^{4} t\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^{2} 2x\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2}\right) dt = a^{4}$$

3.

Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{c} x^3 dx + 3zy^2 dy - x^2y dz$ gde je c deo prave od tačke (3,2,1) do tačke (0,0,0)

Rešenje:

Da se podsetimo:

Jednačina prave kroz dve date tačke $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ i $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ je :

$$\frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{z - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}$$

Kod nas je to : $\frac{x-0}{3-0} = \frac{y-0}{2-0} = \frac{z-0}{1-0} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{1}}$ pa je prebacimo u parametarski oblik:

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{1} = t$$

$$x = 3t \to x = 3 \text{ je } t = 1 \to za \text{ x=0 je } t = 0$$

$$x = 3t \to x' = 3 \text{ i važi da je} \qquad y = 2t \to za \text{ y=0 je } t = 0 \to t \to 0$$

$$y = 2t \to y' = 2$$

$$z = 1t \to z' = 1$$

$$z = 1t \to z' = 1$$

$$x = 3t \to za \text{ x=0 je } t = 0$$

$$z = t \to za \text{ z=1 je } t = 1 \to za \text{ z=0 je } t = 0$$

i) Ako je kriva c zadata parametarskim jednačinama:

$$x=x(t)$$

 $y=y(t)$ gde je $t_0 \le t \le t_1$ tada je:
 $z=z(t)$

$$\int_{c} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t))x_t] + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t))y_t] + R(x(t), y(t), z(t))z_t] dt$$

$$\int_{c}^{c} x^{3} dx + 3zy^{2} dy - x^{2} y dz =$$

$$\int_{1}^{0} [(3t)^{3} \cdot x^{2} + 3 \cdot t \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot y^{2} - (3t)^{2} \cdot 2t \cdot z^{2}] dt =$$

$$\int_{1}^{0} [(3t)^{3} \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot t \cdot (2t)^{2} \cdot 2 - (3t)^{2} \cdot 2t \cdot 1] dt =$$

$$\int_{1}^{0} [(81t^{3} + 24t^{3} - 18t^{3}] dt = \int_{1}^{0} 87t^{3} dt = 87 \cdot \frac{t^{4}}{4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 87 \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}) = \boxed{-\frac{87}{4}}$$

4.

Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_c y dx + z dy + x dz$ gde je c dobijena u preseku $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = R^2 \\ x^2 = Rz \end{cases}$

Rešenje:

Iz $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ zaključujemo da je :

$$x = R \cos t$$

 $y = R \sin t$ a kad ovo zamenimo u $x^2 = Rz \rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{R} = \frac{R^2 \cos^2 t}{R} \rightarrow \boxed{z = R \cos^2 t}$

Sad imamo:

$$x = R\cos t \to x = -R\sin t$$

$$y = R\sin t \to y = R\cos t$$

$$z = R\cos^2 t \to z = R \cdot 2\cos t(\cos t) = R \cdot 2\cos t(-\sin t) = -2R \cdot \sin t \cos t$$
i $0 \le t \le 2\pi$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t))x_{t}] + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t))y_{t}] + R(x(t), y(t), z(t))z_{t}]dt =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} (-R^{2} \sin^{2} t + R^{2} \cos^{3} t - R^{2} \cos t \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t)dt =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} (-R^{2} \sin^{2} t + R^{2} \cos^{3} t - R^{2} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos^{2} t)dt =$$

$$R^{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} (-\sin^{2} t + \cos^{2} t \cdot \cos t - 2 \sin t \cos^{2} t)dt =$$

$$R^{2} \cdot \left(-\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt + \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^{2} t) \cos t dt - 2\int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin t \cos^{2} t dt\right) =$$

Ovo su sve obični integrali, pažljivim rešavanjem dobijamo rešenje: $-R^2\pi$

5. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{c} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$ gde je kriva c zadata sa |x-1| + |y-1| = 1.

Rešenje:

Najpre da analiziramo zadatu krivu i nacrtamo sliku:

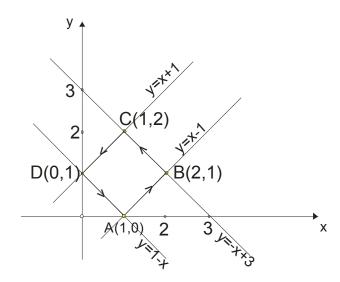
$$|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1, x \ge 1 \\ 1-x, x < 1 \end{cases}$$
 i $|y-1| = \begin{cases} y-1, y \ge 1 \\ 1-y, y < 1 \end{cases}$

Sad odredimo koje prave imamo:

$$x \ge 1 \land y \ge 1 \to x - 1 + y - 1 = 1 \to x + y = 3$$

 $x \ge 1 \land y < 1 \to x - 1 - y + 1 = 1 \to x - y = 1$
 $x < 1 \land y \ge 1 \to -x + 1 + y - 1 = 1 \to -x + y = 1$
 $x < 1 \land y < 1 \to -x + 1 - y + 1 = 1 \to x + y = 1$

Pogledajmo sliku:



Ideja je :
$$\int_{c} = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CD} + \int_{DA}$$

AB

$$y = x - 1 \rightarrow y = 1 \land 1 \le x \le 2$$

$$\int_{AB} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy =$$

$$\int_{AB} ((x^2 + (x - 1)^2) + (x^2 - (x - 1)^2) \cdot 1) dx =$$

$$\int_{AB} (x^2 + x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1) dx = \int_{AB} (2x^2) dx = 2\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{AB} \frac{2}{3} = 2(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3}) = 2 \cdot \frac{7}{3} = \frac{14}{3}$$

BC

$$y = 3 - x \rightarrow y = -1 \land 2 \ge x \ge 1$$

$$\int_{BC} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy =$$

$$\int_{2}^{1} ((x^2 + (3 - x)^2) + (x^2 - (3 - x)^2) \cdot (-1)) dx = -\frac{14}{3}$$

<u>CD</u>

$$y = 1 + x \rightarrow y = 1 \land 1 \ge x \ge 0$$

$$\int_{CD} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy =$$

$$\int_{CD} ((x^2 + (1+x)^2) + (x^2 - (1+x)^2) \cdot 1) dx =$$

$$\int_{1}^{0} (x^2 + x^2 + 2x + 1 + x^2 - x^2 - 2x - 1) dx = \int_{1}^{0} (2x^2) dx = 2\frac{x^3}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(\frac{0^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3}) = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

DA

$$y = 1 - x \rightarrow y = -1 \land 0 \le x \le 1$$

$$\int_{DA} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy =$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} ((x^2 + (1 - x)^2) + (x^2 - (1 - x)^2) \cdot (-1)) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

I sad kad saberemo sve ove integrale dobijamo

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy = \frac{14}{3} - \frac{14}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

6. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{c} (4y^2 + 2x^2) dx + (z+x) dy + y dz \text{ gde je c zadato sa} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4 - z \\ y^2 = z \end{cases}$

Rešenje:

Kriva c je data u prostoru kao presek ove dve površi. Šta raditi u takvoj situaciji?

Eliminišemo promenljivu z iz datih jednačina (to jest nadjemo projekciju krive c na xOy ravan).

Odatle uvedemo smenu i predjemo u parametarske jednačine. Vratimo se u neku od početnih jednačina i tu dobijemo i treću promenljivu u parametarskom obliku.

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = 4 - z \\ y^{2} = z \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -x^{2} - y^{2} + 4 = z \\ y^{2} = z \end{cases} \rightarrow -x^{2} - y^{2} + 4 = y^{2} \rightarrow x^{2} + 2y^{2} = 4 \dots / : 4$$

$$\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{2} = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{x = 2\cos t} \land \boxed{y = \sqrt{2}\sin t} \rightarrow y^{2} = z \rightarrow \boxed{z = 2\sin^{2} t}$$
Sada je:

$$x = 2\cos t \rightarrow x = -2\sin t$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \sin t \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \cos t$$

$$z = 2\sin^2 t \rightarrow z = 4\sin t \cos t$$

Naravno i ovde je $0 \le t \le 2\pi$

$$\int_{c}^{c} (4y^{2} + 2x^{2})dx + (z + x)dy + ydz =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \{ [4(\sqrt{2}\sin t)^{2} + 2(2\cos t)^{2}] \cdot x + [2\sin^{2}t + 2\cos t] \cdot y + \sqrt{2}\sin t \cdot z \} dt =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \{ [8\sin^{2}t + 8\cos^{2}t] \cdot (-2\sin t) + [2\sin^{2}t + 2\cos t] \cdot (\sqrt{2}\cos t) + \sqrt{2}\sin t \cdot (4\sin t\cos t) \} dt =$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \{ -16\sin t + 2\sqrt{2}\sin^{2}t\cos t + \frac{2\sqrt{2}\cos^{2}t}{2\cos^{2}t} + 4\sqrt{2}\sin^{2}t\cos t \} dt =$$

U prethodnim primerima smo već videli da svi integrali sem zaokruženog daju 0 u granicama od 0 do 2π .

Neki profesori dozvoljavaju ovu «brzinu» kad prepoznamo takav integral a neki pak traže da se radi postupno, kao i uvek naš savet je da poslušate svog profesora i radite kako on zahteva....

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[2\sqrt{2} \cos^{2} t \right] dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2} t dt = 2\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \boxed{2\pi\sqrt{2}}$$

7. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{c} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$ gde je c presečna tačka površi $z = 4-x^2-2y^2$ i ravni x+2y+z=1

Rešenje:

Postupak je sličan kao u prethodnom primeru. Najpre projekcija krive na xOy ravan:

$$z = 4 - x^{2} - 2y^{2}$$

$$x + 2y + z = 1$$

$$4 - x^{2} - 2y^{2} = 1 - x - 2y$$

$$4 - x^{2} - 2y^{2} = 1 - x - 2y$$

$$x^{2} + 2y^{2} + 1 - x - 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$x^{2} - x + 2y^{2} - 2y = 3$$

$$x^{2} - x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 2\left(y^{2} - y + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 3$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} - \frac{1}{4} + 2(y - \frac{1}{2})^{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^{2} + 2(y - \frac{1}{2})^{2} = \frac{15}{4}$$

Ovde uzimamo odgovarajuće smene da jednakost bude zadovoljena (to jest prelazimo u parametarske jednačine)

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \cos t y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{2}} \sin t$$
 a iz $z = 1 - x - 2y$ imamo $z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \cos t - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t$

Odavde je :

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\cos t \to x' = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\sin t$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{2}}\sin t \to y' = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{2}}\cos t \qquad i \quad 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\cos t - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{2}}\sin t \to z' = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\sin t - \frac{\sqrt{15}}{\sqrt{2}}\cos t$$

Dati krivolinijski integral smo sveli na običan odredjeni integral po promenljivoj t.

$$\int_{C} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz =$$
 zamenimo sve redom i posle sredjivanja dobijemo rešenje $\boxed{-15\pi\sqrt{2}}$